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**REPORT  
OF THE  
MINISTER**

**1976**



Ontario

**Ministry of  
Correctional  
Services**



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**Ministry of Correctional Services  
Annual Report of the Minister  
For the Year Ending 31st March 1976**

**Printed by order of the Legislative  
Assembly of Ontario**



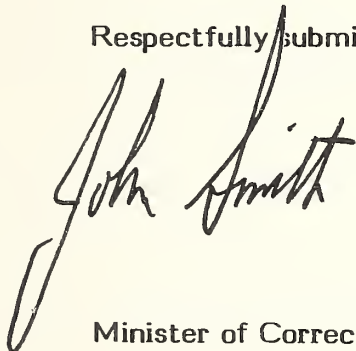
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The Honourable Pauline M. McGibbon  
O.C., B.A., LL.D., D.U. (Ott.)  
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario

I have the honour to present the report of the  
Ministry of Correctional Services for the  
fiscal year 1975-76.

Respectfully submitted

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John Smith". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "J" and a long, thin vertical stroke extending downwards from the end of the name.

Minister of Correctional Services



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## **MINISTRY BOARDS**

### **Ontario Board of Parole**

D. W. F. Coughlan,  
Chairman

J. S. Morrison,  
Vice-Chairman

Dr. George Nagy,

J. D. Hill,  
Full-time Member

H. M. Hooper,  
Full-time Member

Donald Nokes,  
Full-time Member

Mrs. Dorothy Downing,  
Part-time Member

### **Minister's Advisory Council on the Treatment of the Offender**

The members of this committee, drawn from the legal, medical, teaching and other professions, advise the Minister on the application of current correctional philosophy to specific aspects of Ministry programs.

W. J. Eastaugh, B.A., B.S.W., B.Ed.,

Monte H. Harris, Q.C., B.P.H.E., B.A.

Rev. John M. Kelly, C.S.B., Ph.D., LL.D.

Dr. Lionel P. Solursh, M.D., D.Psych.,  
F.R.C.P. (c)

John M. Gilbert

Joseph McCulley, M.A. (Oxon)

Prof. H. R. Stuart Ryan, Q.C.

Mrs. C. B. Stewart, B.A., B.Ed., LL.D.

Mrs. Rene Hogarth

Mrs. Karen H. Freed

Mr. Jack Marks

Mr. David H. Newman

### **Training Schools Advisory Board**

The Board advises the Minister on the current state of training schools and the welfare of wards. The plans made for each ward's return to the community are evaluated by the Board and an appropriate recommendation is then made to the Minister.

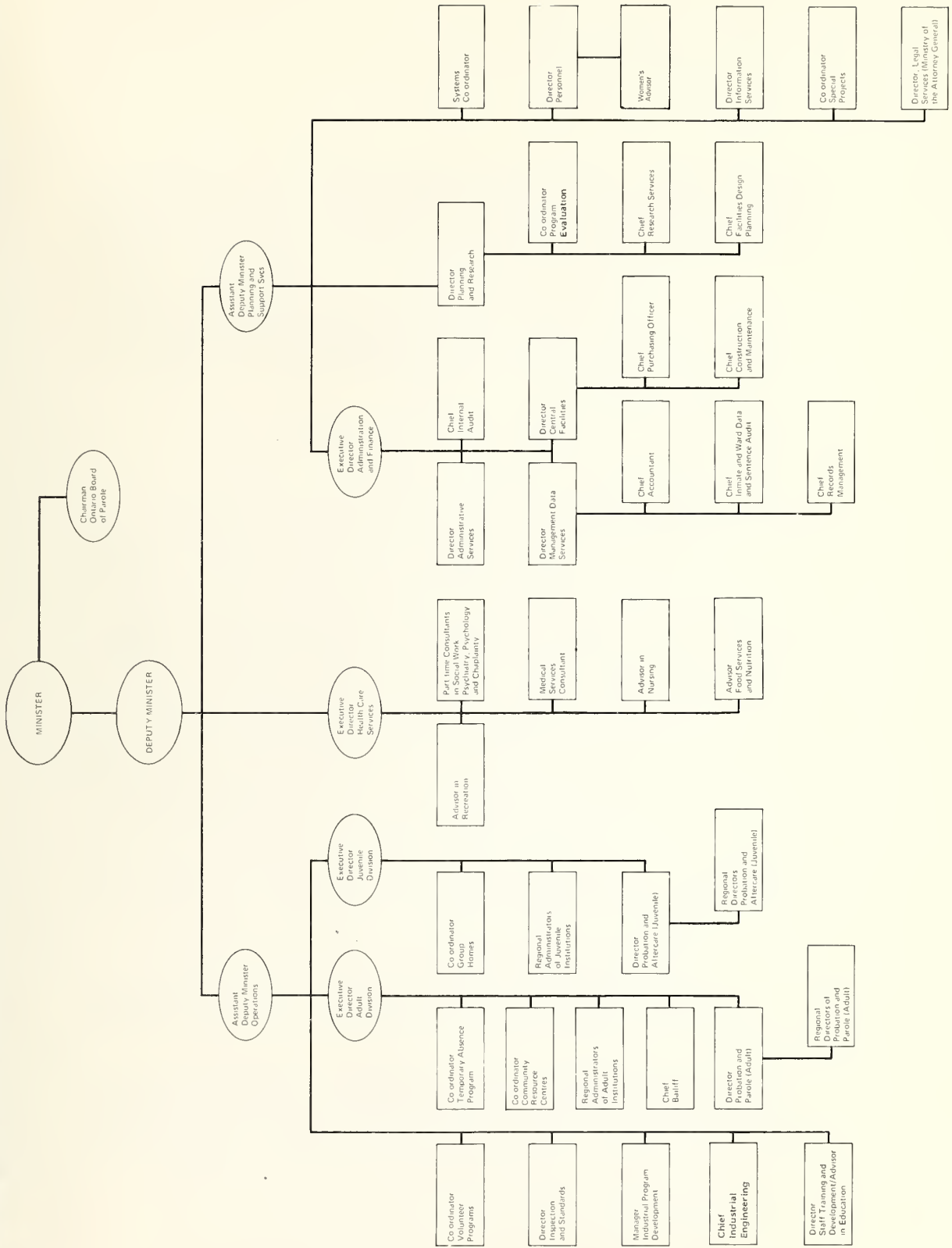
Barry G. Lowes, M.A.,  
Chairman

Mrs. Joan Riches, M.S.W.

Dr. Abbyann Day Lynch,

Dr. C. H. Lewis, B.A., M.C., C.R.C.P. (c)





## STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

### STATEMENT

The main purposes of the Ministry of Correctional Services are (1) to carry out the legal duties imposed upon the Ministry by the courts for the protection of society, and (2) to attempt to modify the attitudes of those in its care and to provide them with the kind of training and treatment that will afford them better opportunities for successful personal and social adjustment in the community. All of our programs must be designed with prime emphasis on these purposes and carried out in such a way that they are in consonance with each other.

### PRINCIPLES AND METHODS

Although methods will vary according to individual needs, as a general principle, open communication between residents and staff is of prime importance and inherent in a correctional process that seeks to modify those attitudes towards society which have led to antisocial behaviour. Attitudes cannot be changed effectively in a psychologically deprived atmosphere or through association only with others whose attitudes are similar; therefore, all staff should initiate opportunities for healthy association with those in their charge. It is equally necessary to break down as much as possible the subculture found to some degree in all institutions. The more influence the staff can have upon this subculture the greater the possibility of reducing tension, of increasing reformatory potential, and of minimizing the conflict which is always likely to exist, in any institutional setting, between the aims and purposes of the population and those of the administration. Two ways in which this influence can be exerted are:

- (1) Increased communication between staff and residents.
- (2) The use of selected correctional officers as leaders in guided group discussion.

It therefore follows that staff who associate with residents, at whatever level, should be reasonably mature and adjusted socially. Their moral values should be in the main those generally acceptable to society at large and, clearly, it is essential that they themselves should have respect for the law.

In addition they should adopt an understanding attitude towards antisocial and morally repugnant behaviour and develop an ability to accept the individual as a person without necessarily approving his behaviour.

Training for all levels of staff is stressed in order to develop and maintain their attitudes in line with progressive correctional thinking and the principles emphasized in this Statement of Purpose.

The personal adjustment of the individual and the acquiring of social skills are of prime importance, and are encouraged by recent legislative changes which allow temporary absences for humanitarian or rehabilitative reasons, permitting both the acceptance of family responsibilities and the utilization of community work and training resources. Academic, vocational, recreational, religious, and treatment and training facilities of all types, both in and out of institutions, will be used to the fullest in providing as many opportunities as possible for the acquisition of skills potentially useful in post-release adjustment.

Successful reintegration into the community is the largest single factor in determining the effectiveness of any rehabilitative program. Through our aftercare service, those leaving our care and reentering the community should be given appropriate assistance in this period of adjustment.

The extent of the barriers to effective communication between staff and residents is directly proportional to the size of the institution, and in planning new institutions we will aim for units with a maximum capacity of 200 for adults, and schools with a maximum capacity of 125. We recognize that it is difficult if not impossible to carry out our purposes without appropriate facilities and a well-trained staff with positive attitudes.

We lay great stress on research, and our operations are guided as much as possible by research findings; inherent in all of our operations is the principle that what serves no useful purpose should be discarded.

The Honourable John Smith  
Minister of Correctional Services

Dear Sir:

I am pleased to submit to you my report of the Ministry's progress for the fiscal year 1975-1976.

It has been a period in which we have faced a critical overcrowding problem in some of our jails, especially in the south/central part of the province. In the last year populations have increased by 22 percent, taxing facilities to the limit. This increase is due in part to more strict enforcement of bail laws, backlogs in the Courts resulting in longer remand periods, and more sophisticated detection methods being employed by law enforcement agencies.

Under these conditions, institution staff have done a remarkable job in dealing with the greater demands which have been placed upon them. Many of the persons in the jails are on remand awaiting trial or sentencing, and it is therefore necessary to keep them in close proximity to the Courts, their families and their lawyers. To ensure this availability we have made use of a number of alternatives which are outlined in the pages following.

This has also been a year of restraints, both monetary and in staffing. I am proud of the attitude displayed by the staff of this Ministry in coping with the additional duties that have been placed upon them as a result.

In both the Adult and Juvenile Divisions we have continued our development of community-based facilities and programs. Eight new community resource centres for adults and four new group homes for juveniles were established in the fiscal year.

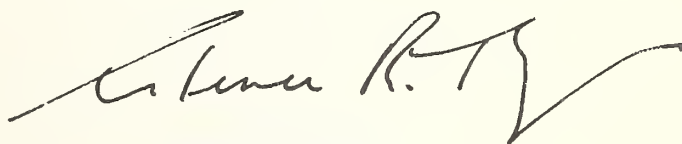
Several centres continued their involvement in community programs assisting the mentally ill, the elderly, and the handicapped. The eagerness of our clients to undertake these projects and the helping relationships which have resulted are clearly of benefit to both groups.

In the Juvenile Division, coeducational programs were expanded creating a more natural environment in which young people may interact and socialize. The Positive Peer Culture and Prime Worker Programs introduced in two schools during the year have added new elements to dealing with youthful offenders. The Ministry also established several juvenile delinquency prevention programs under which funding was provided to various community organizations across the province.

Community understanding and acceptance of this Ministry's programs and objectives is essential. In all aspects of our work, volunteers have provided invaluable assistance as well as being an important means of communicating our efforts to society. In Probation/Parole/Aftercare volunteers have acted as supportive counselors, prepared pre-sentence reports, and actively sought out jobs for probationers. In institutions they have taught a wide range of courses as well as serving as friend, listener and advisor wherever they are needed.

In carrying out the very difficult day-to-day tasks of this Ministry, staff have shown an awareness of and an understanding for the special problems exhibited by our clients and have accepted the challenge such work entails. You may well be proud of their dedication.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "C. L. R. T.", with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Deputy Minister

## THE MINISTRY

On any single day the Ministry has approximately 32,000 adults and juveniles under its care.

The vast majority of these, about 26,000, are under supervision in the community and about 6,000 are in institutions. Adult institutions comprise jails, detention centres, adult training centres, correctional centres, forestry camps, clinics and community resource centres. Juveniles are placed in one of nine training schools or in one of 40 group homes. Numbers of juveniles in training schools continue to fall.

Adult offenders and juvenile wards are supervised in the community by the staff of Probation/Parole/Aftercare. Community organizations such as the branches of John Howard and Elizabeth Fry Societies, as well as various Family Service Agencies, have begun to provide community supervision contractually.



## **ADULT PROGRAMS**

### **Institutions for Adult Offenders**

The Adult Division of the Ministry operates 59 institutions. These include:

- 37 jails
- 3 detention centres
- 9 correctional centres
- 6 adult training centres
- 4 forestry camps, and
- 2 specialized clinics

All older jails are maximum security institutions, detention centres provide both maximum and medium accommodation, and other facilities vary from maximum to the comparatively open setting of the forestry camps.

### **Jails and Detention Centres**

Adult offenders sentenced to terms of incarceration of less than two years enter the provincial system of correctional institutions via a jail or detention centre. The term "detention centre" is applied to modern facilities which the Ministry is constructing to replace outdated jails. Although detention centres provide improved settings and more program opportunities, their role is essentially that of a jail. In general, those persons on remand awaiting trial and those serving short (less than three months) sentences and intermittent sentences are held in a jail or detention centre, and those receiving longer sentences are transferred to the appropriate longer-term facilities. The detention centres and jails range in size from the small local jails with accommodation for only 20 inmates up to the large metropolitan jails and detention centres. The four detention centres under construction each have a capacity of approximately 200.

### **Assessment and Classification**

The institution to which an inmate is first assigned after leaving the jail setting is

determined by his age, previous criminal history, mental and physical health, educational background and work experience, the area of the province in which he resides, the factors contributing to his antisocial behaviour, and his rehabilitative potential. Considered also is the accessibility for family visiting and, of overriding importance, the safety of the general public.

### **Adult Training Centres**

These minimum security centres provide academic and vocational training for first offenders 16 to 23 years of age. Under the Temporary Absence Program selected students attend academic and vocational classes in the community. A variety of individual and group counseling programs are provided at the training centres and at correctional centres.

### **Correctional Centres**

Six of the eight centres accept first offenders over the age of 18 as well as 16 to 18 year old recidivists who are not motivated or are security risks, and therefore not suitable candidates for the more open setting adult training centre programs. Correctional centres place emphasis on industrial and trades training and useful work experiences. Security ranges from minimum through medium and includes one maximum security correctional centre. The latter accommodates behaviour-problem and other security risk inmates who require segregation from the normal inmate population.

### **Special Units**

The Ontario Correctional Institute, Brampton, which opened in September 1973, provides a highly specialized program for 200 adult male offenders incorporating assessment, treatment, education and research. The Assessment Unit, with accommodation for 48, provides

classification for first offenders between the ages of 16 and 23 inclusive, serving sentences of nine months or more, from western, central and eastern regions. The outcome of the assessment determines whether the man is transferred to one of the treatment units in the Institute or to programs in other facilities.

Each of the five separate 30-bed units has its own program structure and staff team which plans and executes a program to fit group and individual needs. Multidisciplinary teams include correctional workers, psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, chaplains, medical staff, recreation specialists and others. Treatment programs have been established for the chronic alcoholic, the drug abuser, the sexually maladjusted and other types of disorder. Admission to a treatment unit can be directly from the assessment unit, by referral from other correctional institutions, or upon admission under Section 38 of the Liquor Licence Act.

As a teaching centre, the Institute allows the increased use of student placements. It also enables the Ministry to pursue research into a number of aspects of corrections.

The Guelph Assessment and Treatment Unit, with 26 assessment beds, 65 treatment beds and 7 high security rooms, is staffed by professional workers. This unit began operation during the fiscal year. A wing of the Guelph Correctional Centre was renovated utilizing inmate labour at a considerable saving to provide for this enlarged psychiatric centre.

GATU accepts adult male inmates from any institution on both an outpatient and an inpatient basis, referred there for psychiatric evaluation. After assessment, the patients may be returned to the referring institution with recommendations for treatment, committed for admission to an Ontario psychiatric facility, remain as an inpatient for treatment, receive outpatient care while residing at the adjacent Guelph Correctional Centre or, if in need of no further care, transferred to a suitable institution. An industrial therapy and occupational therapy workshop, two classrooms, and a minigym are provided, as well as a patient dining room and visiting area.

## **Overcrowding**

Costs are rising sharply in our programs for the treatment and care of adults and this is the area to which our increased human resources are directed. We have seen a 40 percent increase in the numbers accommodated in our jails in the last five years, 22 percent in this year alone. Numbers serviced by adult longer-term institutions, over the same period, have decreased. Severe overcrowding of our jails and other institutions has resulted, particularly around Toronto. We have converted Mimico Correctional Centre to a short-stay detention/correctional institution, and we have contracted with the Salvation Army's House of Concord, north of Toronto, to house some 86 adult offenders. These moves helped to relieve the situation at the Toronto Jail, as has the opening of the 400-bed Maplehurst Correctional Centre and Adult Training Centre, since the longer-stay institutions have had to absorb the overflow of short-term inmates from jails and detention centres.

## **Temporary Absence Program**

From inception of the Temporary Absence Program in 1969 until March 31 of this year, 42,852 temporary absences have been granted. Of these, 41,516 were completed without revocation or withdrawal. There were 658 or 1.54 percent revoked and a further 678 or 1.58 percent withdrawn for reasons such as termination of employment and minor violations.

The success rate for this program still remains at 98 percent, even though more applications are being processed, resulting in more persons making positive use of the program. This remarkable success rate also reflects favourably on the careful screening procedures that are carried out at all levels.

In the year ending March 31, 1975, some 8,840 temporary absences were granted and 115 or 1.3 percent were revoked. In 1975-76, 13,342 were activated and 1.2 percent were revoked.

Men and women working in the Temporary Absence Program also earned nearly \$1,305,000



in the fiscal year. Of this, about \$31,000 a month on the average went to support inmate families.

### **Industrial Programs**

Industrial programs in institutions have been given increasing importance as a means of equipping men and women for their eventual return to the community and market place.

At Guelph Correctional Centre an outside company was awarded a contract to operate the abattoir on the property, employing inmates on the same basis and at the same rates of pay that they would receive in that industry outside the institutional setting and which is consistent with their abilities and skills.

At Maplehurst Correctional Centre, 20,000 square feet was set aside for private industry employing inmates on the same basis. In addition, a catering firm was awarded a contract to supply all food in the institution. This firm agreed to employ inmates in training programs at wages consistent with other training courses.

The marketing base for the products made in Ministry-managed industrial programs was also expanded by increased sales efforts through product information and visits to other ministries, cities, municipalities and regional governments where the products can be used to benefit those directly involved.

During the past year Ministry correctional centre industries produced 5,869 picnic tables, 341 beds, 224,694 tins of canned goods and 2,131,898 pairs of licence plates. Other items for the use of inmates as well as patients and residents of other government facilities such as shirts, pyjamas, smocks, towels, blankets and socks were produced.

### **Maplehurst Complex**

In early October the Maplehurst complex, consisting of a Correctional Centre and an Adult Training Centre, began receiving its first inmates. Each facility can accommodate up to 200 inmates.

In the ATC, students are offered a full range of academic and vocational courses. Shops include drafting and graphics, electricity and electronics, furniture and woodworking, and heating and ventilation.

Inmates in the Correctional Centre form the work force for private industries which will utilize industrial space within the Centre as well as our own furniture manufacturing plant. Companies with light assembly operations are considered to be ideal for training purposes.

In addition, the central building also contains admitting facilities, a 12-bed infirmary, a kitchen, dining rooms, recreation rooms, visiting for clergy, lawyers and others, and a chapel.

Inmates have been hired by the caterer who supplies all the food to the institution, and are being trained in various capacities of food services. The inmates are paid a wage and are receiving valuable training at the same time.

### **Mimico Correctional Centre**

The Ministry had planned to close Mimico Correctional Centre when Maplehurst opened. However, the dramatic rise in the number of persons being held in jails dictated that the institution could fill a new role.

With a reduced staff complement and with operations being conducted in fewer buildings, Mimico is being used to take "short sentence" inmates from jails and persons serving intermittent sentences from both Toronto and Brampton Jails and it also acts as an overflow remand centre for up to 34 inmates from Brampton Jail.

### **House of Concord**

In the past year the Ministry contracted with the Salvation Army to house 86 short-term inmates from the Toronto Jail in the House of Concord facilities just north of Metropolitan Toronto.

## New Detention Centres

Four new detention centres are currently under construction in Hamilton, London and two in Toronto and are scheduled for completion in 1977.

The detention centres are being built in Hamilton to replace the Hamilton Jail; in London to replace the London and St. Thomas Jails, and one in Scarborough and another in Etobicoke in Metropolitan Toronto to reduce the usage of Toronto Jail.

## Recreation

During the past three summers, students from art colleges across the province have been hired as instructors in fine arts for a number of institutions in this Ministry. In the summer of 1975 this program produced an exhibit of over 125 pieces of painting, prints and sculpture. The exhibition ran for two weeks in the Harbourfront Gallery in Toronto.

As a result of this program nine institutions have also established a fine arts program on a year round basis.

Pilot programs in recreation have also been set up in several jails designed to test the feasibility of using volunteers, part-time staff and full-time recreation officers in the jail setting. The results to date have been most encouraging and some jails are also developing programs involving the use of community facilities, as well as the leisure activities in the jail itself.

The limited space available in most jails has proven a handicap to the development of traditional types of recreational programs, but staff and volunteers have been innovative in tailoring programs to the space available.

Also during the past year, a number of leisure education courses have been developed throughout the province aimed at teaching skills and elevating the awareness of residents both to the need and opportunities for effective use of leisure time.

While some institutions have made use of community facilities, others have made their

facilities available to the community. This attempt to integrate programs and facilities of the community and the institution has two major goals. First, it is an attempt to provide those people in our care with the greatest possible opportunity to integrate with the community in acceptable leisure activity. Second, it is an attempt to make the best possible use of the facilities and resources of the institution by avoiding costly duplication of services for both the institution and community.

## Probation and Parole

With a rapidly increasing number of cases, the Probation and Parole Service of the Ministry established programs not only to deal with the increasing workload but also to establish new standards of service.

During the past year the Probation/Parole caseload increased more than 8.6 percent over 1974 for a total caseload of 19,282 as of March 31, 1976, and in addition there was an 8.7 percent increase in the number of pre-sentence reports prepared by the service over the previous year. There were 31,502 men and 4,920 women under supervision during the year and of these, 16,517 men and 2,806 women were new Probation cases.

As a result of this continuing trend, the service undertook to examine a new model for probation and parole supervision and to revise present methods of caseload management. It is hoped the new model will make the heavy workloads more manageable, significantly reduce the administrative aspects of an officer's workload, and allow for the channelling of expanded counseling and supervisory services to the group of offenders most in need and receptive.

A Committee was appointed in the past year to review the law on probation and note the areas in which clarification and/or change is required if probation is to become more effective. A Pre-sentence Report Committee was established by the Probation Officers Association and supported by the Ministry. Final reports submitted by each of these Committees are under review by the Ministry.

In 1975 the Ministry contracted for service with four John Howard Society branches and one Elizabeth Fry Society branch. This arrangement has been most satisfactory and provides greater benefits to probationers and parolees when the service provided by the private agency is different from the Ministry's service system and adds a new dimension. A good example is the John Howard Society of Kingston, which set up a Life Skills Training Program to prepare probationers and parolees, previously unemployables, for the job market.

Volunteers continue to play an important and increasingly significant role in probation and parole services. While still maintaining one-to-one relationships, their activities have expanded to include group discussion, pre-sentence report preparation and participation in a victim-offender restitution project.

The Mennonite Central Committee in Kitchener set up a Victim-Offender Reconciliation Program on a model suggested by the Law Reform Commission of Canada. In consultation with persons at all levels of the justice system, they have created an effective program that enabled the courts to make a condition of a probation order for the offender to meet with the victim and come to an agreement on restitution. This required the active involvement of a third party to bring the victim and offender together in a non-adversary situation. In the past year more than 60 offenders have taken part in this program. The program is operated under a LIP grant, with two salaried staff and volunteers trained by probation staff.

Last year the Service continued its Native Worker Program in Northwestern Ontario. This project was built on the premise that Native people and organizations can best serve their own people. Three full-time and five part-time Native probation officers have been recruited and trained and, along with three professional probation and parole officers, are providing service to 68 Native communities, 15 of them on a fly-in basis.

For several years the Ministry has maintained a working arrangement with a bonding company to accept and review applications for fidelity bonds

for ex-offenders. This arrangement has been extremely successful and the Insurance Bureau of Canada, through its member companies, also has agreed to participate in a similar program.

### Community Resource Centres

The number of CRCs in operation grew to 20 during the year with the opening of eight new facilities. The Community Resource Centre Program was launched by the Ministry in 1974 to establish community-based residential facilities to be utilized by offenders sentenced to a term of imprisonment. To be eligible for placement in one of these facilities, inmates make application through their correctional institution and then they are carefully screened before being transferred to the CRC.

Two CRCs in Northern Ontario were among the eight established and these centres each consist of two mobile trailers joined together to form a unit. They are staffed solely by Native counselors and serve Native inmates. Men are transferred to these centres from the Kenora Jail and work for private contractors on pulp cutting operations in the bush, receiving the regular rates of pay and paying room and board.

### New Programs

Small industries have been introduced in some adult institutions. At Glendale Adult Training Centre in Simcoe, for instance, residents are repairing units for a local refrigeration firm as a training program.

A coeducational program involving the exchange of residents between the Vanier Centre for Women and the Brampton Adult Training Centre was begun. This allows residents of both institutions to take advantage of the full range of available programs.

### Inmates as Volunteers

Inmates from institutions across the province have become involved in community projects and in assisting community organizations with various programs.



Inmates from Rideau Correctional Centre continued to work as assistants to nurses and recreation staff at the Brockville Psychiatric Hospital and as volunteers at the Rideau Regional Centre, a development centre for retarded persons.

Quinte Detention Centre inmates volunteered to help in constructing facilities to temporarily house a Brigantine ship in Kingston so that it might be remodelled in time to participate in the sailing Olympics in that city.

In Milton, inmates from the Maplehurst Complex restored the town's railroad station which is an historical site.

A volunteer program at the Thunder Bay Correctional Centre has proven so successful that several organizations in that city have requested volunteer assistance from the Centre. During the year 20 inmates participated in a therapeutic and recreational program operated by St. Joseph's Hospital Rehabilitation Unit in which they helped disabled persons learn to swim. Repairing the United Church Memorial Park at Loon Lake also involved about 60 inmates from the Thunder Bay Institution. They repaired buildings, did landscaping, and used the camps recreational facilities.

Similar programs have been adopted in various forms at jails and other adult institutions and have proven to be both an important aspect of rehabilitation programming and of community liaison and education concerning corrections and the offender.

## Education

Education is an important aspect of the rehabilitation services for inmates of adult institutions. By providing a wide range of education programs - academic, vocational, correspondence and on-the-job training, the Ministry strives to provide the inmate/student with opportunities that will lead to a job on release or continue his education.

Life Skills programs providing practical and fundamental instruction in everyday affairs is a part of the strong emphasis on community based corrections that can provide a solid basis for successful return to the community.

Teachers working in correctional institutions, as part of a team, must be able to develop positive relationships through an understanding of the student's problems in daily living. The teacher then becomes a guide in helping students toward self-motivation and self-appreciation. The standard of teaching is high and there has been a definite long-term commitment to corrections and adult education by many teachers. Teachers are appointed on a 10-month contract basis with salaries commensurate with community schools. The curricula is that of the Ontario Ministry of Education. In both adult and juvenile areas there are 160 teachers and 40 trade instructors working on a full-time basis.

## JUVENILE PROGRAMS

During the past year the Prime Worker Program was introduced at Kawartha Lakes school in Lindsay. A staff member is assigned a female ward under the program and acts as a counselor and advisor while the girl is in the school and during her return to the community. Goals are set for her and the Prime Worker works with teachers and parents in an effort to achieve these goals.

A new program, the Positive Peer Culture Program, was introduced at Sprucedale School in Hagersville and proved to be an effective aid in helping young people understand and deal with their problems. It is a group program that relies on the energies of the young people to effect change. Through a focus of training young people to help and care for each other the program raises their self-image and can substantially affect their set of values.

The Work Study Program has been expanded in the schools, giving more students the opportunity to prove to themselves and to others that they can function in a meaningful way in the community. Many students best achieve improved interpersonal skills through community work or in volunteer situations.

At one school three boys involved in the program and working in the community have functioned so successfully they have been placed in their employers' homes on a foster home basis.

In many schools the young people have become involved with the community by offering their services voluntarily to a number of groups.

Wards at one school participate in a bowling program held at the school for 40 aged people from the community. The children act as pin boys, markers and players. They also play an active part in a swimming program for 60 mentally retarded children from the community.

At another school boys participated in a pollution control project by picking up rubbish on the streets of a nearby town. They also took part in a walk for the Guatemalan Relief Fund.

Students have also gone into nursing homes and day care centres and canvassed for public service organizations.

Several schools have noted the marked increase in wards entering with alcoholic problems. Consequently, various counseling programs have been set up to deal with this problem. Similar programs also operate for children with drug problems and a number of the professional persons involved in the programs are drawn from outside agencies that deal specifically with these addictions.

At Cecil Facer School in Sudbury a number of the wards are Native children and programs that deal with their culture and history have been developed. There is a Native Arts and Crafts Club, Art Club, another for dancing and drumming, and courses on Native history and culture. A Native person is leading these courses.

## Education

The educational programs at the schools have been designed to meet the needs of children who, in many cases, have been unable or unwilling to participate in community schools.

Many of them are frustrated and poorly motivated and it is important that the courses in the schools be presented as exciting and worthwhile experiences. Class sizes have been kept small and courses structured to allow the maximum amount of group participation. In some schools vocational and academic teachers have been assigned to certain "houses" which allows for better coordination, more consistency, and has markedly increased communication and cooperation.

At Kawartha Lakes School in Lindsay, a Community School Program was implemented in conjunction with the Prime Worker Program. It concentrates on keeping the child in the community school from where she came and to which she will return. Staff offer all the support they can and encourage the child to pursue an academic program within the community.

Life Skills programming has become an integral part of the educational process and supports the Ministry's strong emphasis on community-based programs by providing useful information for successful reintegration into the community. It involves decision-making and the development of social skills through content related to such areas as family life and sex education, consumer education, use of leisure time and the world of work.

The regular program includes many additional courses ranging from communications to applied science and wilderness experiences. All courses are under the guidelines of the Ontario Ministry of Education.

### Probation and Aftercare

Under supervision in the fiscal year there were 8,013 juveniles. There were 7,029 boys and 984 girls. This number included those who were previously placed on supervision but whose probation period continued into the current fiscal year.

During the year 3,687 boys were placed on supervision along with 872 girls for a total of 4,559 cases.

The Ministry has also entered into contract arrangements with several Family Service Association Agencies to provide probation and aftercare supervision and counseling.

A number of diversion and prevention programs were started with community groups aimed at steering offenders or potential offenders away from inappropriate behaviour.

Recreation programs played a significant role in assisting youngsters with their interpersonal relationships as well as giving them a sense of

accomplishment. In Toronto recreation programs using the facilities of various organizations were operating successfully during the year.

A special education course is also being run in Toronto for children on probation who cannot be managed in a classroom setting.

In Northern Ontario the average caseload was reduced to 35-40 probationers and wards per officer. Two full-time and one part-time Native officers were working with Native children in their communities.

### Group Homes

During the past year the Juvenile Division expanded its thrust toward community-based alternatives for young offenders. The number of Group Homes under contract with the Ministry at the end of the year was 40, offering a variety of programs for approximately 260 boys and girls. Four new Group Homes were established during the year.

A regionalization plan was also completed for the Group Home Program with the appointment of eight area coordinators responsible for overseeing personnel practices, accounting, staff training and general administration of their areas, as well as supervising the assessment, placement and progress of children in their region. The offices are located in London, Hamilton, Toronto and Newmarket, and in Ottawa, Peterborough, Sudbury and Thunder Bay. Each coordinator is responsible for three to five group homes.

### Delinquency Prevention Program

Last summer the Ministry embarked on a Delinquency Prevention Program with a commitment to fund small pilot projects in communities across the province. The funding of these projects was an attempt to aid communities to initiate demonstration projects whereby preventive intervention may reduce the likelihood of rapid increase in juvenile delinquency. To date 12 projects have been funded at a total cost of approximately \$350,000.



## Coeducation

The Ministry's training schools (with the exception of a few specialized facilities), have been gradually moving toward coeducational programming since 1972. To date four schools have been converted to accept both boys and girls and it is anticipated that three more schools will soon be accepting both boys and girls. One of these schools, Champlain at Alfred, began its coeducational program this year.

## Schools Closed

\* In April 1976 the Ministry announced that three juvenile facilities would be closed, one to be converted to use as an adult institution, and another to be partially privatized. Coldsprings Camp, a 30-bed satellite of Pine Ridge School, Bowmanville; the 36-bed Portage Lake DARE Camp, near Britt, and the 105-bed Grandview School at Cambridge, are the institutions to be closed over a three-to-six month period. The Project DARE Camp at Loxton Lake near South River will be partially privatized. Churchill House, a maximum security unit located on the same property as Grandview School, will be converted to accommodate adult offenders, thereby reducing overcrowding in the jails in the Cambridge and Guelph areas.

Due to the increasing use of probation by the courts and the emphasis by the courts on placing children who would otherwise have come to us under Section 8 of the Training Schools Act, in community facilities, there has been a decline in the number of children entering training schools. In addition, the development of 40 group homes by the Ministry has placed an additional 250 children in the community. Capacity in training schools had been 1,300 and indications are that a peak capacity of 1,100 will meet any requirements under existing legislation.

\* This announcement occurred shortly after the end of the fiscal year but is included because of its significance in the Ministry's overall thrust toward community programs.

## SUPPORT PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

### Head Office Relocates

This year the Head Office was relocated. During November the entire furnishings (79,000 cubic feet) and approximately 250 employees were relocated from three buildings at Dundas Street and University Avenue to 2001 Eglinton Avenue East in Scarborough. The new location is the former municipal building for the borough. The Toronto East Detention Centre is under construction on property directly behind the new Head Office.

### Development of Information Systems

The computer-based system to provide administrative and research data on juvenile clients has been in operation for two years and is providing regular and special analyses for the assistance of management. The Adult Information System has been operational for one year and is providing sound analyses using COM (computer-to-microfilm) for additional economies. A computerized Accounts Payable System was developed during the year and is expected to decrease the administrative workload while expediting payment to suppliers.

### Research Programs

Several significant studies were conducted by and for the Research Branch over the past year that will have a direct bearing on the assessment of the effectiveness of some programs operating within the Ministry.

A report on Correctional Officers' Roles, Attitudes and Problems based on interviews with officers at three institutions found that there were several areas in which officers had grievances. These were low pay, understaffing and poor relationships with the community - that they were regarded as heavyhanded by many people who did not understand them or their work.

The study supplied a number of useful insights into the problems faced by correctional staff during performance of their duties. It is worth pointing out that shortly after the study was completed the officers' pay was increased significantly. Steps have also been taken to increase staff numbers and to make communities more aware of what staff are doing and their role.

A long-term research study on the Vanier Centre for Women looked at the Adult Female Offender Before-During-After Incarceration. It reports on 338 women admitted to Vanier between September 1970 and December 1971. Among the most important findings was the great impact the women's employment situation had on reconviction. It also showed that length of incarceration had a direct bearing on whether the women would be reconvicted. Women spending four to eight months at Vanier were less likely to be recidivists than those with either longer or shorter terms.

A study of the Temporary Absence Program was undertaken to examine the various factors which may have an effect on the decision-making process. This was done for each of the decision-making levels to determine the extent to which they differ with respect to the kinds of selection criteria emphasized. The findings show that for the vast majority of TAP applications the opinions of police and judges were solicited. They also showed that in those cases where judges and police made favorable recommendations, TAP decisions show a high degree of agreement with these recommendations.

The major recommendation was that the number of TAP decision-making stages be reduced from four to two and the final authority to accept or reject applications be delegated to the Superintendents. This was



based on the fact that 85.7 percent of the cases examined showed complete decision-making agreement at all four stages.

A committee of the Probation Officers Association was formed to study the Pre-sentence Report as it is presently being used in Ontario. The report is presently under study with a view to improving the usefulness of these reports in the decision-making process.

A community follow-up of boys who had been returned to training schools at least once was carried out. The data indicated that these boys could be characterized by:

- 1) continued association with delinquent peer groups
- 2) lack of constructive leisure time activities
- 3) violent response to arguments
- 4) poor school and work performance
- 5) extensive police contact

A sub-sample in this study was made up of boys who graduated from the DARE program (Portage Lake). The community adjustment of these boys was not as good as those boys who did not go to DARE. The research prompted a revision of the DARE programs.

A Pilot research project examined the work-study programs at two training schools. The results showed that girls tended to perceive greater benefit in terms of personal enhancement whereas boys saw as significant the acquisition of job related skills. In both cases a need for increased life skills training was indicated. In general terms, the results were quite favourable and indicated an expansion of the program.

**Personnel Branch**

Several new projects were undertaken by the Personnel Branch in the past year, ranging from a pilot project on broadbanding classifications to a highly successful program carried out by the Women's Advisor.

The implementation of the broadbanding project was a pilot project undertaken by this Ministry in cooperation with the Civil Service Commission.

More than 140 Institutional Management positions were audited within this classification system resulting in improved internal salary relationships within the Institutional Administration group. The study proved an effective tool in measuring variations in job complexity within the Institutional Management group.

As the past fiscal year was one of government constraints it required the Personnel Branch to continually adjust recruitment programs and at the same time meet ongoing Ministry needs. Although turnover was reduced, 697 new employees were hired, which represents about 13 percent of total staff.

With the announcement that the programs at Project DARE Portage Lake Camp and Coldsprings Camp were to cease, personnel staff were successful in securing alternative work for the civil servants employed at these locations.

The opening of the Maplehurst Complex and the Guelph Assessment and Treatment Unit as well as the retention of the Mimico Correctional Centre involved the Personnel Branch in considerable additional work, including preparation of new job descriptions, reallocation of staff, establishment of organization structures and recruitment of staff.

Throughout the year Regional Personnel Administrators attended many local Employee Relations Committee meetings which allowed many employee/employer problems to be solved at an early stage.

In the past year several institutions, through the Employee Relations Committee, have entered into a variable work hour experiment involving 12-hour shifts and the averaging of hours of work over a one-year period.

The Women's Advisor achieved a high degree of success implementing career workshops and improving the opportunities for a fuller development of awareness on the part of female staff of their potential for management positions either through competitions or the Ministry's Correctional Administrator in Training Program.

**Staff Training**

The Staff Training Branch of the Ministry was reorganized and moved to a new location at the House of Concord on the northern outskirts of Toronto. Staff Training personnel provide instruction for correctional officers, supervisors of juveniles, probation/parole/aftercare officers and main office staff, including managers. Four regional centres have also been established to provide service to field offices and institutions in each of the regions. Guidebooks for both adult and juvenile areas are being prepared which will be an important resource for on-the-job training. The staff training programs for probation and parole and probation and aftercare staff have undergone major modifications over the past year. The training has been expanded and much more stress is now placed upon the field work learning experience.

**Indian Scholarship Program**

The purpose of this program is to assist Native students who have potential as correctional workers to complete their education. In the academic year just ended, 18 students were granted scholarships totalling \$31,000. It is expected that 15 will continue their studies in 1976-77 and there will be new applicants as well. The proposed budget is \$53,000.

**Volunteers**

Volunteers are providing key services to the Ministry in both the adult and juvenile divisions. There are approximately 2,400 volunteers now involved with the Ministry both in institutions and in probation/parole/aftercare services, in life skills, one-to-one supportive counseling, group discussions, preparation of pre-sentence reports, job search assistance, entertainment and recreation. In training schools volunteers are also involved in remedial reading programs, arts and crafts courses, photography, music, dramatics and dozens of other clubs.

Local volunteer coordinators have been appointed at a number of offices and in one Toronto office 150 probationers are being supervised by volunteers.

A new position, Coordinator of Volunteer Services at the Toronto Jail, has proven to be

extremely productive. There is also an excellent volunteer program at that jail which provides aid to the wives and families of men incarcerated and prepares them for the man's eventual release.

During the fiscal year a community service award was introduced which has been presented to 18 recipients with three to eight years' service as volunteers.

Since September 1975 the "Correctional Volunteer" has been published with a circulation in both Canada and the United States. This newsletter is designed to assist the cross pollination of ideas across the Ministry in terms of volunteer activity, and also to serve as a vehicle for providing guidance in such areas as volunteer training, recruitment and management.

**Chaplaincy**

Chaplaincy services are provided at each institution, either by full-time clergy or on a volunteer basis from the community.

Spiritual development is encouraged at both adult and juvenile institutions, and chaplains, although representing a particular faith, are available to those persons in the Ministry's care, regardless of religious belief or denomination.

During the year progress was made towards implementing the concept of regional chaplains.

An inter-faith committee, composed of inter-denominational clergymen, which advises all Ontario Government Ministries using the services of chaplains, sets standards and makes recommendations for working conditions, and also provides eligible candidates for chaplaincy vacancies.

Salvation Army staff, working full or part time, play a vital role within the Ministry. In addition to spiritual counseling, at some institutions they take inmates into the community for a variety of reasons such as visiting Canada Manpower offices, employment interviews, family visiting, and other community-related activities.

All clergy working in the Ministry provide family counseling upon request.

## STATISTICAL SECTION

## PUBLICATIONS

Annual Report

Correctional Update (published bimonthly)

Correctional Programs in Ontario - Adult Male Institutions

The Vanier Centre for Women

Ontario Temporary Absence Program

Ontario Temporary Absence Program - Of Interest to Employers

Probation/Parole Services for Adults

Community Resource Centres

Volunteers in Action

Training Schools in Ontario

Probation/Aftercare Services for Juvenile

We Need Foster Parents

Open the Door to Someone in Need

Correctional Education in Ontario

Careers in Corrections

Career Opportunities for Native People

## EXPENDITURE

### EXPENDITURE BY PROGRAM

	1974/75 ACTUAL	1975/76 APPROPRIATIONS	1975/76 ACTUAL
Adult	\$ 65,440,307	\$ 80,902,100	\$ 80,585,946
Juvenile	30,663,876	35,104,900	34,557,196
Administration	<u>6,133,300</u>	<u>8,051,200</u>	<u>7,196,082</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	102,237,483	124,058,200	122,339,224
Less Statutory Appropriations (Minister's Salary)	18,038	18,000	18,405
NET TOTAL	<u>\$102,219,445</u>	<u>\$ 124,040,200</u>	<u>\$122,320,819</u>

### EXPENDITURE BY ACCOUNT CLASSIFICATION

Expenditure	\$102,237,445	\$ 124,058,200	\$122,338,819
Total Charges	<u>38</u>	<u></u>	<u>405</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	<u>\$102,237,483</u>	<u>\$ 124,058,200</u>	<u>\$122,339,224</u>



Superintendents	
ADULT FEMALE	
Vanier Centre for Women .....	B. J. Doyle
ADULT MALE	
Ontario Correctional Institute .....	T. McCarron
.....	Louise Dutka
	Co-ordinator of Treatment Services
Correctional Centres	
Burtch .....	J. C. Moclair
Guelph .....	S. Keane
Neuropsychiatric Clinic .....	S. Keane
* Maplehurst .....	J. L. Main
Millbrook .....	G. R. Fisher
Mimico .....	I. Starkie
Monteith .....	D. B. Griggs
Rideau .....	J. R. Dupuis
Thunder Bay .....	R. N. Groulx
Adult Training Centres	
Brampton .....	R. P. Barrett
Glendale .....	E. Moore
* Maplehurst .....	J. L. Main
Monteith .....	D. B. Griggs
Rideau .....	J. R. Dupuis
Thunder Bay .....	R. N. Groulx
Forestry Camps	
Camp Dufferin .....	S. Keane
Camp Hendrie .....	W. J. Taylor
Camp Hillsdale .....	W. J. Taylor
Camp Oliver .....	S. Keane
* Maplehurst complex opened July 31, 1975.	
TRAINING SCHOOLS	
Reception & Assessment Centre, Oakville ...	R. Pond
Coeducational	
Brookside School .....	J. E. Slaven
Ecole Cecil Facer School .....	E. R. Blomme
Girls	
Grandview School .....	T. J. Locker
Kawartha Lakes School .....	Acting: F. P. Koch
Boys	
Ecole Champlain School .....	A. Riel
Hillcrest School .....	R. K. Glass
Pine Ridge School .....	A. Handelsman
Project D.A.R.E.	
Wendigo Lake .....	G. Cardwell
St. John's School .....	Br. Adrien Dolan
Sprucedale School .....	L. B. Horne
White Oaks Village .....	L. B. Horne

## JAILS

Location	County or District	Built	Superintendents
Barrie	Simcoe	1843	D. Westland
Brampton	Peel	1867	J. R. Stone
Brantford	Brant	1852	I. Wright
Brockville	Leeds and Grenville	1842	S. W. Gilbert
Chatham	Kent	1850	J. Pinder
Cobourg	Northumberland and Durham	1906	H. J. Yorke
Cornwall	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1833	S. Rousseau
Fort Frances	Rainy River	1907	J. R. Keddie
Guelph	Wellington	1853	M. W. Allman
Haileybury	Temiskaming	1923	D. Abbott
Hamilton	Wentworth	1875	D. Phillipson
Kenora	Kenora	1928	L. W. Goss
Kitchener	Waterloo	1853	R. H. Nash
Lindsay	Victoria and Haliburton	1863	D. C. Hinks
London	Middlesex	1843	J. H. Kutchaw
L'Orignal	Prescott and Russell	1828	J. R. Comtois
Milton	Halton	1878	G. Jongsma
Monteith	Cochrane	1965	D. B. Griggs
North Bay	Nipissing	1928	A. Celentano
Orangeville	Dufferin	1881	D. R. Wilson
Owen Sound	Grey	1869	W. A. Hoey
Parry Sound	Parry Sound	1878	J. Crozier
Pembroke	Renfrew	1866	T. R. Chambers
Perth	Lanark	1864	J. D. Robertson
Peterborough	Peterborough	1866	G. Preston
St. Thomas	Elgin	1853	R. S. Brown
Sarnia	Lambton	1961	J. G. Hildebrandt
Sault Ste. Marie	Algoma	1914	A. Dunbar
Simcoe	Norfolk	1851	W. Jennings
Stratford	Perth	1887	J. H. Watson
Sudbury	Sudbury	1928	N.C. Bamford
Thunder Bay	Thunder Bay	1923	C. M. Gillespie
Toronto	York	1862	W. Taylor
Walkerton	Bruce	1866	F. T. MacDonald
Whitby	Ontario	1958	F. R. Gill
Windsor	Essex	1925	J. A. Rundle
Woodstock	Oxford	1853	D. M. Fraser
Detention Centres			
Niagara	Welland	1973	W. L. Barber
Ottawa	Carleton	1972	G. K. Meyer
Quinte	Lennox and Addington	1971	E. W. Martin

# PROBATION

## ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE STATEMENT

1. Total persons under probation supervision,  
fiscal year 1975 - 1976.

<u>Adults:</u>		<u>Juveniles:</u>	
Men	31,502	Boys	7,029
Women	<u>4,920</u>	Girls	<u>984</u>
Total	36,422	Total	8,013

No. of meetings held .....	241
No. appeared for parole consideration:	
Men .....	1,320
Women .....	<u>230</u>
Total .....	1,550

2. Total under supervision April, 1975

<u>Adults:</u>		<u>Juveniles:</u>	
Men	14,985	Boys	3,816
Women	<u>2,114</u>	Girls	<u>563</u>
Total	17,099	Total	4,379

No. of paroles effected during fiscal year:	
Men .....	573
Women .....	<u>101</u>
Total .....	674

3. Total under supervision March 31, 1976

<u>Adults:</u>		<u>Juveniles:</u>	
Men	16,089	Boys	3,649
Women	<u>2,487</u>	Girls	<u>682</u>
Total	18,576	Total	4,331

Completed successfully:			
Men .....	422	or	69.63%
Women .....	<u>81</u>	or	89.05%
Total .....	503	or	72.16%

4. Total placed under probation supervision  
April 1, 1975 to March 31, 1976

<u>Adults:</u>		<u>Juveniles:</u>	
Men	16,517	Boys	3,687
Women	<u>2,806</u>	Girls	<u>872</u>
Total	19,323	Total	4,559



# COMPARATIVE TEMPORARY ABSENCE BRANCH STATEMENT

	<u>April 1/74 to March 31/75</u>		<u>April 1/75 to March 31/76</u>	
	<u>Long Term Central &amp; Local</u>	<u>Short Term Local 1 to 5</u>	<u>Long Term Central &amp; Local</u>	<u>Short Term Local 1 to 5</u>
No. applications received				
Academic	101		140	
Vocational	194		224	
Employment	1,645		1,637	
6 to 15 day	215		216	
Subtotals received	<u>2,155</u>	<u>12,385</u>	<u>2,217</u>	<u>17,267</u>
No. applications activated				
Academic	76		94	
Vocational	169		186	
Employment	1,177		1,205	
6 to 15 day	88		69	
Subtotals activated	<u>1,510</u>	<u>7,330</u>	<u>1,554</u>	<u>11,788</u>
No. applications completed without revocation or withdrawal (but not necessarily activated in the same year)	1,308	7,159	1,364	11,650
% completed of totals activated	86.6%	97.7%	87.8%	98.8%
Grand totals (long & short term) approved and activated T.A.s	8,840	100%	13,342	100%
Revoked	115	1.3%	154	1.2%
Withdrawn	258	2.9%	174	1.3%
Grand totals completed without revocation	8,725	98.7%	13,188	98.8%
Grand totals completed without revocation or withdrawal (but not necessarily activated in the same year)	8,467	95.8%	13,014	97.5%

Community Resource Centre TAs are not included in the above cumulative figures.

HOUSE OF CONCORD RESIDENTIAL TRAINING T.A.s - now averaging about 50 resident participants per month and Industrial Program T.A.s now averaging about 50 resident participants per month are also excluded from the above unless these same participants were involved in normal 1 to 5 day or 6 to 15 day T.A.s supplementary to their involvement in these programs.

These new programs combined with general encouragement by the Ministry towards greater use of 1 to 5 day T.A.s for prerelease humanitarian and rehabilitative programs have resulted in a sharp increase in 1 to 5 day T.A.s.

## TRAINING SCHOOLS

### TRAINING SCHOOL ADMISSIONS

Male .....	627
Female .....	185
Total .....	812
Ages:	
7 .....	-
8 .....	-
9 .....	2
10 .....	3
11 .....	15
12 .....	25
13 .....	95
14 .....	236
15 .....	413
16 .....	23

### TERMINATION OF WARDSHIPS

#### Automatic:

Reached the age of 18 years .....	747
Committal quashed .....	3
Deceased .....	9
TOTAL .....	759

#### Approved by the Minister:

Adjustment considered satisfactory .....	208
Enlisted in armed forces .....	5
Moved out of province .....	16
Responsibilities assumed by another agency	6
Placed on probation to adult court .....	277
Sentenced to adult institution .....	102
Other .....	4
TOTAL .....	618

	Brookside (Boys)	Brookside (Girls)	Cecil Facer (Boys)	Cecil Facer (Girls)	Champlain (Boys)	Champlain (Girls)	Grandview (Girls)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Reception & Assessment Centre, Oakville, (Boys)	Reception & Assessment Centre, Oakville, (Girls)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	St. John's (Boys)	Portage Lake, Project D.A.R.E. (Boys)	Wendigo Lake, Project D.A.R.E. (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	White Oaks Village (Boys)	TOTALS
Placements recommended	111	53	175	118	156	-	356	55	250	117	128	194	189	62	121	192	36	2313
Placements deferred	4	-	2	1	5	-	8	2	1	4	3	6	7	3	15	4	1	66
Placements previously deferred and now approved	3	-	2	1	6	-	6	4	2	1	-	3	4	2	2	1	-	37
Terminations of wardship approved	29	1	54	4	36	-	57	31	48	27	27	95	60	26	42	80	1	618
Terminations of wardship deferred	1	-	4	-	3	-	5	1	4	1	3	4	2	1	-	6	-	35
Special reports	25	5	10	6	21	-	84	10	40	14	11	36	31	3	11	26	9	342

SUMMARY OF LOCATION OF WARDS

Numbers of Wards

On school roll, April 1, 1975	64	33	92	31	81	-	131	47	85	86	50	103	101	29	25	92	36	1086
In Ministry group homes	12	1	24	10	5	-	14	-	14	19	18	17	9	10	9	14	21	197
On placement	151	21	181	44	129	-	293	51	206	82	131	191	234	85	107	195	56	2157
New admissions during fiscal year	-	-	149	18	-	-	-	-	-	478	167	-	-	-	-	-	-	812
Terminations	69	1	109	13	91	-	204	45	131	47	86	179	137	41	65	150	9	1377
On school roll, March 31, 1976	62	28	80	33	65	7	89	48	59	89	43	91	93	2	38	95	38	960
In Ministry group homes	10	1	31	7	15	-	10	1	1	25	16	5	10	7	17	18	19	193
On placement	112	28	159	70	133	-	197	52	161	94	82	132	199	18	108	131	46	1722

Average length of stay in training school (admission to graduation) for admissions during the fiscal year (in months)

8.2	6.2	5.1	6.3	7.0	-	6.5	10.3	6.4	3.7	3.6	6.7	6.4	2.9	4.4	5.2	12.0*
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\* Admitted during fiscal years 1974/75 and 1975/76

	IN																		OUT																		TOTALS
	Brookside (Boys)	Brookside (Girls)	Cecil Facer (Boys)	Cecil Facer (Girls)	Champlain (Boys)	Champlain (Girls)	Grandview (Girls)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Reception & Assessment Centre Oakville (Boys)	Reception & Assessment Centre Oakville (Girls)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	St. John's (Boys)	Portage Lake, Project D.A.R.E. (Boys)	Wendigo Lake, Project D.A.R.E. (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	White Oaks Village (Boys)																				
Transfers of new admissions	33	11	1	22	73	5	38	6	35	3	1	51	90	-	63	89	17	538																			
Transfers from other training schools	30	2	33	11	37	2	25	51	19	53	11	89	31	66	78	72	1	611																			
Returns from treatment centres	6	2	3	-	9	-	12	3	1	38	15	23	14	2	-	4	3	135																			
Returns from Ministry group homes	37	7	37	20	20	-	41	1	21	35	25	34	31	30	24	39	12	414																			
Returns from placement:																																					
Violation of placement terms	23	17	31	12	2	-	32	7	12	27	18	9	33	4	24	25	18	294																			
Court order	7	-	9	1	9	-	1	1	-	3	-	7	3	1	1	5	1	49																			
Re-placement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6																			
Medical attention	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	7																			
Voluntary	1	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	10																			
Counseling	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	8	2	-	13	18	-	6	-	-	57																			
Other	17	6	20	5	10	-	17	3	10	2	2	10	24	6	10	19	7	168																			
New admissions transferred to other training schools	-	-	53	1	-	-	-	-	-	373	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	538																			
Transfers to other training schools	35	10	47	11	22	-	3	9	7	91	39	43	28	122	54	69	21	611																			
Transfers to treatment centres	9	4	3	-	8	-	16	9	-	39	17	23	18	-	-	3	5	154																			
Transfers to Ministry group homes	34	7	61	23	32	-	43	2	12	43	29	23	31	34	32	51	11	468																			
Placements from training schools to:																																					
Own home	45	23	67	28	65	-	95	36	58	42	22	72	101	39	79	85	11	868																			
Foster home	15	6	36	24	15	-	21	4	26	12	12	9	8	13	9	8	6	224																			
Free home	3	2	3	1	7	-	14	5	5	3	2	15	8	5	1	5	-	69																			
Boarding home	1	2	1	-	-	-	4	1	2	1	2	1	-	1	-	3	-	19																			
Employed home	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	7																			
Special rates home	3	-	-	1	2	-	15	2	7	11	2	8	22	-	2	4	3	82																			
Self-contained accommodation	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	-	2	-	1	3	3	-	-	2	-	20																			
Placements from Ministry group homes to:																																					
Own home	2	-	6	2	-	-	3	-	2	12	7	1	3	6	9	4	3	60																			
Foster home	3	-	6	2	2	-	2	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	23																			
Free home	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	8																			
Boarding home	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2																			
Employed homes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																			
Special rates home	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1																			
Self-contained accommodation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	7																			

ADULT INSTITUTIONS

NUMBERS IN CUSTODY

Remaining in custody, April 1, 1975.....	2,142
Committed during the year.....	6,565
* Transferred from other institutions.....	2,209
National Parole violators readmitted.....	59
Ontario Parole violators readmitted.....	<u>115</u>
TOTAL NUMBER IN CUSTODY DURING YEAR	11,090

TOTAL NUMBER IN CUSTODY DURING YEAR

Discharged on expiration of sentence .....	3,826
Discharged on payment of fines .....	129
Released by National Parole Board.....	303
Released by Ontario Parole Board.....	562
Released on bail.....	97
Released to immigration authorities .....	11
Released for any other reason .....	469
Transferred for any other reason .....	2,864
Died while serving sentence .....	2
Escaped and still at large up to March 31, 1976 ...	<u>36</u>

TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED, ETC.....

Number remaining in custody, March 31, 1976 ...

\* Transferred from institutions where previously committed to serve sentence

AGES OF INMATES

	Male	Female	Total
16 years .....	246	19	265
17 years .....	605	32	637
18 years.....	684	35	719
19 - 24 years inclusive.....	2,411	137	2,548
25 - 35 years inclusive.....	1,246	106	1,352
36 - 50 years inclusive.....	676	47	723
51 - 70 years inclusive.....	310	6	316
70 years and over.....	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5</u>
TOTALS .....	6,183	382	6,565

ESCAPES

	Escaped and Still At Large	Escaped and Recaptured
Brampton (ATC) .....	2	22
Burtch (CC) .....	5	26
Maplehurst (CC) .....	1	-
House of Concord .....	1	-
Glendale (ATC) .....	1	15
Guelph (CC) .....	13	17
Millbrook (CC) .....	-	-
Mimico (CC) .....	5	28
Monteith (CC & ATC) .....	2	8
Ontario Correctional Institute .	-	1
Rideau (CC & ATC) .....	2	26
Thunder Bay (CC & ATC) .....	1	18
Vanier Centre .....	3	22
TOTAL .....	<u>36</u>	<u>183</u>

# LENGTH OF SENTENCE

	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Definite terms under 30 days...	165	34	199
30 days and under 60 .....	454	20	474
2 months and under 3 .....	425	7	432
3 months and under 6 .....	1,385	38	1,423
6 months and under 12 .....	1,368	10	1,378
12 months and under 18 .....	622	6	628
18 months and under 24 .....	585	5	590
Other definite terms .....	<u>13</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13</u>
TOTAL OF DEFINITE TERMS	<u>5,017</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>5,137</u>
Indefinite terms being served			
under 3 months.....	13	4	17
3 months and under 6 .....	137	70	207
6 months and under 12 .....	340	104	444
12 months and under 18 .....	320	37	357
18 months and under 24 .....	330	47	377
Other indefinite terms .....	<u>26</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>26</u>
TOTAL OF INDEFINITE TERMS	<u>1,166</u>	<u>262</u>	<u>1,428</u>
TOTAL OF ALL TERMS BEING SERVED.....	<u>6,183</u>	<u>382</u>	<u>6,565</u>
(Included in above)			
Intermittent sentences .....	206	6	208
Probation after sentence ....	794	56	850



## PRISONERS TRANSFERRED TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS

	MALE	FEMALE
To other correctional institutions to serve sentence .....	7,430	302
To other correctional institutions for T.A.P. ....	109	4
To penitentiary .....	734	17
To training school .....	37	5
To Ontario hospital .....	705	55
For other reasons .....	<u>2,123</u>	<u>137</u>
TOTALS .....	<u>11,138</u>	<u>520</u>

## FINES, PROBATIONS, SUSPENDED SENTENCES, TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT BEING SERVED

Paid Fine .....	13,888	1,003
Placed on probation .....	308	21
Suspended sentence .....	203	22
Mixed probation and suspended sentence .....	313	16
Under 30 days .....	16,849	1,040
30 days and under 60 days .....	3,734	205
60 days and under 90 days .....	1,203	31
3 months and under 4 .....	1,625	47
4 months and under 5 .....	478	13
5 months and under 6 .....	253	18
6 months and under 9 .....	1,450	38
9 months and under 12 .....	654	21
12 months and under 15 .....	698	9
15 months and under 18 .....	174	7
18 months and under 21 .....	356	8
21 months and under 24 .....	472	10
Penitentiary .....	<u>734</u>	<u>17</u>
Definite Sentences .....	43,392	2,526
Indefinite Sentences .....	1,005	80
Total number sentenced to terms of imprisonment .....	28,680	1,464

MALE

	Brampton ATC	Burich CC	(a) Maplehurst CC & ATC	(b) House of Concord	(c) Glendale ATC	Guelph CC and GATU	Millbrook CC	Mimico CC	Monteith CC and ATC	Ontario Corr. Institute	Rideau CC and ATC	Thunder Bay CC and ATC	TOTALS
Remaining in custody, April 1, 1975 .....	105	245	-	-	81	572	186	266	152	143	177	128	2,055
Committed during year .....	153	1153	372	31	56	802	144	1298	566	707	502	399	6,183
Transferred from other institutions for other reasons	155	126	304	116	99	281	252	374	71	145	174	65	2,162
* Readmitted from other institutions .....	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	29
National Parole violators readmitted .....	-	11	-	-	-	37	2	9	-	-	-	-	59
Ontario Parole violators readmitted .....	-	10	-	-	-	65	14	25	-	1	-	-	115
Discharged on expiration of sentence .....	104	793	76	33	38	447	181	719	271	104	257	194	3,217
Discharged on payment of fine .....	1	69	2	-	-	-	-	26	14	3	3	-	118
Discharged on terminal release on T.A.P. ....	2	79	7	6	7	101	-	123	54	19	46	35	479
Released by National Parole Board .....	43	46	17	-	17	75	8	15	26	3	26	24	300
Released by Ontario Parole Board .....	90	32	30	-	28	78	16	68	52	26	31	32	483
Released on bail .....	5	7	2	2	1	6	2	16	1	11	7	-	60
Released to immigration authorities .....	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	6
Released for other reasons .....	1	-	4	7	2	47	13	210	64	30	33	24	435
Transferred to hospital .....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Transferred to a psychiatric facility .....	-	3	-	-	-	8	-	3	1	3	-	2	20
Transferred for other reasons .....	44	272	155	33	47	377	194	501	123	667	214	138	2,765
Died while serving sentence .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Escaped and not recaptured up to March 31, 1976 .	2	5	1	1	1	13	-	5	2	-	2	1	33
Remaining in custody, March 31, 1976 .....	119	239	388	65	95	603	184	283	180	153	234	142	2,685

(a) Maplehurst CC & ATC - operational August, 1976

(b) House of Concord - operational June 1976

(c) Guelph CC - includes Dufferin and Oliver camps and G.A.T.U.

\* Persons transferred to other institutions for further hearings, etc. and readmitted.



## FEMALE

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### VANIER CENTRE

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Remaining in custody, April 1,1975 .....	87
Committed during year .....	382
Transferred from other institutions for other reasons .....	18
Readmitted from other institutions .....	-
National Parole violators readmitted .....	-
Ontario Parole violators readmitted .....	-
Transferred from a psychiatric facility .....	-

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Discharged on expiration of sentence .....	114
Discharged on payment of fine.....	11
Discharged on terminal release on T.A.P. ....	16
Released by National Parole Board .....	3
Released by Ontario Parole Board .....	79
Released on bail .....	37
Released to immigration authorities .....	5
Released for other reasons .....	34
Transferred to hospital .....	-
Transferred to a psychiatric facility .....	-
Transferred to other institutions for T.A.P. ....	-
Transferred for other reasons .....	78
Died while serving sentence .....	1
Escaped and not recaptured up to March 31,1976 .....	3

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Remaining in custody, March 31, 1976 .....	106
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## JAILS

### Number admitted to Jail for trial:

For the year ending March 31, 1975 .....	54,721
For the year ending March 31, 1976 .....	54,791

### Number convicted:

For the year ending March 31, 1975 .....	44,293
For the year ending March 31, 1976 .....	45,918

### Total number sentenced to terms of imprisonment:

For the year ending March 31, 1975 .....	32,702
For the year ending March 31, 1976 .....	30,144

## CONVICTIONS

	MALE	FEMALE
Crimes:		
Against the person .....	4,142	274
Against property .....	20,537	789
Against public order and peace .....	6,303	265
Against public morals and decency .....	754	44
Liquor offences .....	19,704	1,267
Drug offences .....	4,105	185
Traffic offences .....	26,189	1317
Miscellaneous .....	<u>5,368</u>	<u>179</u>
TOTALS	87,102	4,320

## AGES OF PRISONERS ADMITTED TO JAIL

Under 16 years .....	73	10
16 years .....	2,160	152
17 years .....	3,432	203
18 years .....	4,018	258
19 years to 24 years inclusive .....	17,185	944
25 years to 35 years inclusive .....	12,335	841
36 years to 50 years inclusive .....	8,488	489
51 years to 70 years inclusive .....	3,831	195
71 years and over .....	<u>156</u>	<u>21</u>
TOTALS .....	51,678	3,113

# MOVEMENT OF JAIL POPULATION - IN

	MALE	FEMALE
Remaining in custody on remand, March 31, 1975 .....	939	41
Remaining in custody for other reasons, March 31, 1975 .	1,541	60
Readmitted from bail where released on bail previous year	198	5
Transferred from other institutions .....	5,744	517
Admitted during year ending March 31, 1976 .....	<u>51,678</u>	<u>3,113</u>
Total in custody during year .....	60,100	3,736

# MOVEMENT OF JAIL POPULATION - OUT

Number released on bail .....	7,462	511
Acquitted and released .....	266	34
Released by order of judge or court without trial .....	363	28
Paid fines and were released .....	13,888	1,003
Released on probation .....	308	21
Suspended sentence .....	203	22
Mixed probation and suspended sentence .....	313	16
Released for any other reason .....	1,441	97
Released to immigration .....	950	231
Discharged on expiration of sentence .....	21,007	1,134
* Transferred to other institutions .....	11,138	520
Died before trial .....	10	-
Died while serving sentence .....	10	3
Escaped and not recaptured during year .....	5	-
Remaining in custody on remand, March 31, 1976 .....	1,036	46
Remaining in custody serving unexpired sentences, awaiting trial or for other reasons, March 31, 1976 .....	<u>1,700</u>	<u>70</u>
TOTAL	60,100	3,736

\* See Prisoners Transferred

(see page 37)

# ERRATA

For Barrie Jail entry read:  
Average Jail Population: 59.2  
Total Day's Stay: 21657  
Total of Total Day's Stay: 1002041

## USE OF JAIL ACCOMMODATION

JAILS	ACCOMMODATION		GREATEST NUMBER OF INMATES			LEAST NUMBER OF INMATES		AVERAGE DAILY JAIL POPULATION	NUMBER COMMITTED INDICTABLE OFFENSES	NUMBER COMMITTED NONINDICTABLE OFFENSES	NUMBER OF LOCK-UP AND TRANSIT INMATES	TOTAL DAY'S STAY
	M	F	M&F	M	F	M	F					
Barrie .....	35	7	80	80	5	34	-	<del>52.7</del>	465	1120	77	<del>19278</del>
Brampton .....	30	-	66	66	-	-	-	57.6	1275	331	-	21093
Brantford .....	38	3	51	51	5	29	-	39.0	631	470	-	14283
Brockville .....	21	4	40	40	3	7	-	22.4	133	387	113	8193
Chatham .....	41	5	53	52	2	22	-	34.5	268	391	5	12621
Cobourg .....	34	3	46	46	2	12	-	27.9	175	200	111	10216
Cornwall .....	21	4	30	29	3	9	-	22.4	361	195	6	8201
Fort Frances ....	10	2	19	16	4	1	-	9.4	52	226	130	3437
Guelph .....	28	-	52	52	-	23	-	37.3	499	113	-	13645
Haileybury .....	29	3	41	40	5	13	-	26.4	208	139	-	9648
Hamilton .....	68	18	189	176	19	115	5	163.0	1455	1743	-	59668
Kenora .....	73	24	159	126	41	53	10	114.3	432	1414	-	41829
Kitchener .....	37	-	75	75	3	25	-	56.4	590	714	1	20660
Lindsay .....	24	6	37	37	3	8	-	18.9	219	278	296	6942
London .....	62	8	136	123	13	68	1	93.9	1017	1778	95	34351
L'Orignal .....	24	3	24	24	1	8	-	16.3	116	118	27	5961
Milton .....	25	-	54	54	-	17	-	37.5	457	233	79	13713
Monteith .....	26	-	35	35	-	7	-	20.0	302	345	25	7331
North Bay .....	57	6	80	78	2	21	-	47.4	335	395	233	17340
Orangeville .....	16	-	27	27	-	5	-	16.9	201	82	281	6195
Owen Sound ....	31	6	48	48	4	13	-	28.3	196	329	9	10364
Parry Sound ....	31	4	42	41	2	16	-	26.5	230	278	9	9709
Pembroke .....	28	4	43	43	2	14	-	25.3	255	532	28	9252
Perth .....	24	2	29	29	2	9	-	18.6	103	235	130	6803
Peterborough ...	24	1	45	43	2	11	-	26.8	201	594	-	9824
St. Thomas ....	17	-	34	34	-	9	-	22.5	261	121	-	8239
Sarnia .....	52	7	69	69	2	21	-	48.6	438	429	10	17790
Sault Ste. Marie	32	7	83	80	8	20	-	56.3	678	542	-	20613
Simcoe .....	35	3	45	45	2	16	-	31.8	133	233	22	11656
Stratford .....	31	-	39	39	2	15	-	27.7	255	262	5	10139
Sudbury .....	59	6	116	116	10	52	-	80.1	1050	1144	116	29315
Thunder Bay ....	64	11	118	108	10	50	-	71.7	327	670	262	26240
* Toronto .....	543	48	895	833	62	551	24	780.3	6985	7902	708	285578
Walkerton .....	21	4	41	41	1	13	-	26.4	260	201	20	9658
Whitby .....	58	6	113	111	4	43	-	77.4	889	725	-	28343
Windsor .....	92	10	116	112	7	52	1	84.3	1037	1044	111	30868
Woodstock .....	24	3	29	29	1	8	-	19.1	131	257	3	6974
Niagara D.C. ...	130	9	141	138	9	70	-	116.4	1028	966	4	42620
Ottawa D.C. ...	158	30	208	199	12	124	2	160.8	922	1341	165	58840
Quinte D.C. ....	96	6	120	119	6	56	-	88.1	650	1094	42	32232
TOTALS									25220	29571	3123	<del>97825</del>

\* Includes Hendrie and Hillsdale Forestry Camps









